Western Carolinian.

Printed and Published, once each week, By PHILO WHITE.

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1827.

[VOL. VIII.....NO. 370.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, $3 per annum—or $2 50, *if paid in advance*.....but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they may not be attended to.

THE WAR OF 1812,

Between the United States and Great Britian.

This war was undertaken in defence of the commerce of the United States with France and Spain, their colonies and other nations at war with Great Britain whose cruizers, contrary to the law of nations, had plundered American vessels on the seas, under pretended blockades of the ports of those nations and colonies, and had impressed American seamen from on board of them. It was undertaken in defence, likewise, of our newly settled frontiers, whose inhabitants were daily massacred by the Indians, incited by British traders and garrisons in Canada who furnished them with arms, &c. to carry on their murderous warfare. *Boston Pat.*

1812.

June 18.—The Congress of the United States declared war with Great Britain.

July 12.—Canada invaded by Gen. Hull.

July 17,—The garrison of Mackinaw who were ignorant of the declaration of hostilities, captured by a party of British and Indians.

July 18.—The frigate Constitution, Captain Hull, on her passage from Chesapeak Bay to New York, escaped from an English ship of the line and five frigates, who had chased her for sixty hours.

August 8.—Gen. Hull relinquished the plan of investing Fort Malden, and returned to Detroit with his army.

August 9.—A detachment under Lieut. Colonel Miller attacked near Brownstown, Michigan, by a superior body of British and Indians, the latter commanded by Tecumseh, and repulsed, after a sanguinary conflict, in which the Americans lost 55 men, and the enemy upwards of 100.

August 16.—Gen. Hull surrendered the army under his command to the British General Brock as prisoners of war. For this he was tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be shot; which sentence was remitted by President Madison, in consideration of his revolutionary services, and of his advanced age.

August 18.—British sloop of war Alert captured by the frigate Essex, Capt. Porter.

August 19.—The Constitution captured the Guerriere, in lat. 41 42, N. lon. 54 48, W. after an action of 45 minutes. The Guerriere's loss was 78 killed and missing; the Constitution had 7 killed and 6 wounded.

Sept. 12.—Fort Wayne relieved by Gen. Harrison, after a defence of 9 days against a numerous Indian force.

Sept. 14.—Two detachments from Fort Wayne destroyed the Potawatomie (Indian) towns at Elk Hart, and the Miami towns at the forks of the Wabash.

Sept. 16.—Fort Harrison, which had been invested on the 3d Sept. by a larger body of Indians under the Prophet relieved by Col. Russel.

Oct. 13.—Battle of Queenstown Heights in which the British Gen. Brock was killed. The Americans remained masters of the field after three attacks, but the British were strongly reinforced, and made a fourth attack which would have been repulsed had not 1200 American volunteers refused to embark to assist the regulars, and remained inactive spectators of their defeat and capture.

Oct. 18.—The British sloop of War Frolic, of 22 guns captured in lat. 37, N. lon. 65, W. by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, of 18 guns, Captain Jacob Jones, after an action of 43 minutes. The Frolic had 30 killed and 50 wounded. The Wasp 5 killed and 5 wounded. Both vessels were much disabled, and were captured only a few hours after by the British seventy-four Poictiers.

Oct. 26.—The British frigate Macedonian, of 49 guns captured in lat. 29 N. lon. 29 30, W. by the frigate United States, Capt. Decatur, 44 guns. The enemy lost 105; the United States 12.

Dec. 29.—The British frigate Java captured and destroyed by the Constitution, Capt. Bainbridge on the Coast of Brazil. The Constitution had 6 killed and 25 wounded; the Java 60 killed and 120 wounded.

1813.

January 22.—General Winchester, attacked at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, Michigan, by a British army of 2100 men, under Col. Proctor and Tecumseh, and after a hard fought battle surrendered his force, consisting of 522 men; 312 having been killed, wounded or dispersed. The British lost 24 killed and 158 wounded. A great number of the prisoners taken in this battle, and especially the wounded were left by Col. Proctor to the mercy of his Indian allies, notwithstanding the promises of protection and the remonstrances of Gen. Winchester. The savages burnt the houses in which some of them were placed, and finding that others were unable to join their march, they set them up for targets, shooting and scalping them. Among these unfortunate men were Col. Allen, Captains Woodfolk, McCracken, Hickman and Hart.

February—The British brig Peacock sunk by the Hornet after an action of 15 minutes, off Demerara.

April 27.—Capture of York, Upper Canada, by the Americans, under Gen. Pike, he was mortally wounded and 200 of his men either killed or wounded, by the explosion of a magazine of powder, fired by order of the British General Sheaffe. Fifty of the British were also killed by the explosion.

May.—Havre de Grace in Maryland, pillaged and burnt by Admiral Cockburn.

May 9.—Gen. Proctor with about 140 troops and an immense body of Indians, withdrew before Fort Meigs, where he had besieged the American garrison, under General Harrison, for 13 days. A detachment of Kentuckians under Colonel Dudley, sent to relieve the garrison, after capturing four batteries, fell into an ambuscade, and only 150 men out of 800 escaped.

May 27.—Fort George captured by the Americans, under General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey.

May 29.—Attack on Sackett's Harbour, by Sir George Provost, who was repulsed by General Brown at the head of regulars and the neighbouring militia. In this attack the British lost about 150; the Americans 156.

June 1.—The U. S. Frigate Chesapeake captured by the British frigate Shannon. The Chesapeake had 47 killed, 99 wounded; the Shannon, 27 killed 58 wounded. Captain Broke of the Shannon and Capt. Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow, of the Chesapeak were wounded, the two latter mortally.

June 6.—Generals Chandler and Winder surprised by the British General Vincent, at Stoney Creek. The two Generals were captured, but the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter, and about 100 taken prisoners. The Americans lost 154 killed wounded and missing.

June 18.—The town of Sodus, N. Y. destroyed by the British.

June 22.—The British made an attack with 3000 men on Craney Island, preparatory to one on Norfolk, Va. but were repulsed by about 380 Virginia militia and 150 sailors and marines. The invaders lost about 200 killed and wounded, and 40 deserters. The Americans did not lose a man!

June.—The village of Hampton, Va. captured, sacked and destroyed after an obstinate defence.

August 1.—Fort Stephenson, Lower Sandusky Ohio invested by Gen. Proctor, with 500 regulars and 700 Indians. The garison of 170 men under the brave Major Croghan, succeeded in repulsing them with a loss on the part of the British of 150 men.

August 14.—The U. S. sloop of war Argus, Capt. Allen, captured by the British sloop of war Pelican, in St. George's Channel. The Argus lost 6 killed and 17 wounded, 5 mortally; among the latter was Capt. Allen.

Sept. 4.—British brig Boxer captured by the U. S. brig Enterprise, off Manheigh Island, Maine; Capt. Burrows, of the Enterprise, was mortally wounded. Capt. Blythe, of the Boxer was also slain.

Sept. 10.—Battle on Lake Erie. The British squadron of 2 ships, 1 brig, 2 schooners, and 1 sloop under Com. Barclay, carrying 63 guns, was captured by the American squadron, under Commodore Perry, consisting of three brigs, 5 schooners, and one sloop, carrying 51 guns.

Oct. 5.—Battle of the Thames, in which 600 British regulars were captured and 1200 Indians put to flight, by a part of the American army, under Gen. Harrison. In this action the famous Indian warrior Tecumseh was killed.

Dec. 10.—Fort George evacuated, and the village of Newark burnt by Gen. McClure, of the New York militia, which was retaliated by the British in the destruction of Buffalo, Lewistown, Manchester, and Youngstown.

1814.

Jan. 22.—Gen. Jackson defeated the Creeks at Talapoosa.

March 28.—The frigate Essex, Captain Porter, captured near Valparaiso by the British frigate Phebe and sloop of war Cherub, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes. The Essex lost 153 men.

April 29.—The British brig Epervier captured by the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington, off Cape Carnoversal, Florida.

June 28.—The British sloop of war Reindeer captured by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp—the Scilly Isles bearing W. distant about 40 leagues.

July 3.—Fort Erie, occuped by a garrison 170 men, captured from the British.

July 5.—Battle of Chippeva, between the British under Gen. Rial, and the Americans, under Gen. Brown, in which the British were driven back to their fort whence they had made a sortie.

July 25.—Battle of Niagra or Bridgewater, which commenced on an eminence near Lundy's Lane, where the British had planted nine pieces of artilery. The cannon were taken after much fighting, and three desperate attenpts made by the British to recover then were gallantly repulsed. The action lasted from half past 5, P. M. till 12. When the battle commenced the British force amounted to about 1000 men, and the American to 750; but by continual reinforcements on both sides, the whole British force engaged amounted to 5130, and the American to 2417. The British lost 878 men; the Americans 851. It was in this battle that the brave Colonel Miller answered to the proposition of General Ripley, to carry the enemy's battery with the 21st regiment, "*Ill try Sir.*"

August 9.—The British attacked and bombarded Stonington, but were repulsed on the 11th.

August 24.—Battle of Bladensburg, and capture of Washington, and several private houses burnt by order of Admiral Cockburn; and the navy yard, a new frigate and a sloop of war, destroyed by order of the U. S. government.

Sept. 1.—British sloop of war Avon disabled by the U. S. Wasp, in a night battle. Three other vessels coming up, the Wasp did not take possession of her prize, which sunk soon after her crew were taken out by her companions.

Castine taken by the British, who claimed, as their territory, that part of Maine between Penobscot river and Passamaquoddy Bay.

Sept. 3.—The U. S. frigate Adams burnt by Capt. Morris, in Penobscot river, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Sept. 11.—Battle on lake Champlain. One frigate one brig and two sloops, captured from the British squadron, by Com. McDonough. Com. Downie, the British commander, was killed in this action. The Americans lost 52 killed and 58 wounded; the British 84 killed, 110 wounded and had 856 taken prisoners, which latter amounted to more than the number of Americans engaged in the battle.

Battle of the Saranac.—The British had been 5 days in possession of the right bank of the river waiting for their squadron to engage Commodore McDonough's. The Americans, under Gen. McComb, succeeded in preventing their crossing the river, and Gen. Provost made a precipitate retreat on hearing the fate of the British squadron, leaving his sick and wounded, besides a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war.

Sept 12.—Attack on Baltimore, in which the British were repulsed with the loss of their leader Gen. Ross.

Sept. 17.—Brilliant sortie from Fort Erie, in which the besiegers under Gen. Drummond were so much weakened, that they raised the siege three days after.

Dec. 15.—A convention of delegates from the state of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the counties of Cheshire and Grafton, New Hampshire, met at Hartford, Con.

Dec. 24.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Ghent on the part of the U. S. by John Q. Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin; and on the part of Great Britain by Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams.

1815.

January 8.—Battle of New-Orleans. The British force, of upwards of 14,000 men, were repulsed by 3,300 Americans under Gen. Jackson, with the loss of about 4000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the former were General's Packenham and Gibbs. The Americans did not lose in all 500 men.

January 15.—The frigate President, Captain Decatur, was captured by a British squadron. She had sailed on that day from New-York, in leaving which port, she grounded on a bar, by a mistake of the pilot, and was considerably injured. The Endymion, one of the British squadron, was engaged by the President and silenced before her final capture. The President lost 24 killed, 55 wounded.

February 17.—Treaty of peace ratified.

Feb. 20.—The Cyane and the Levant captured off Madeira, by the Constitution, Capt. Stewart, in 40 minutes. The Levant was recaptured by a British squadron. The Constitution had 4 killed and 10 wounded. The Levant lost 39 men and the Cyane 38.

March 23.—British brig Penguin captured by the Hornet, Capt. Biddle, off Tristan D'Acunha, S. Atlantic ocean. The Penguin lost 42 men; the Hornet 12.

THE OFFICE OF CHANCELLOR.

The title of Chancellor originated with the Romans. It was adopted by the Church, and became a half ecclesiastic and half lay office. The Chancellor was entrusted with all public instruments which were authenticated; and when seals came into use, the custody of them was confined to that officer. The mere delivery of the King's great seal, or the taking it away, is all the ceremony that is used in creating or unmaking a Chancellor, the officer of the greatest weight subsisting in the Kingdom. The first Chancellor in England was appointed in the reign of William the Conqueror, and with only one exception, it was enjoyed by ecclesiastics until the time of Elizabeth, when such officers were called Keepers of the Great Seal. From the time of Sir Thomas More's appointment, which took place in the reign just mentioned, there is only one instance of a clergyman having been elevated to the office—namely, Dr. Williams, Dean of Westminister, in the time of James I.

The Chancellor is a Privy Counsellor by office, and Speaker of the House of Lords by prescription. To him belongs the appointment of all Justices of the Peace throughout the Kingdom. When the Chancellor was an ecclesiastic, he became Keeper of the King's Conscience, and remained so. He is also visiter of all hospitals and colleges of the King's foundation. He is a patron of all livings under 20*l.* per annum, in the King's book. He is the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the superintendence of all charitable institutions in the Kingdom. He takes precedence of every temporal Lord, except the Royal Family, and all others except the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is declared treason by statute of Edward III, to slay the Chancellor in his place, and doing his office.

In the year 1689, there were Commissioners appointed for executing the office of Lord Chancellor.

London paper.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

The following extract from Cobbett's Register will show his present politics. Never having espoused a cause that he did not ruin or desert, his coming out in favor of the King is a bad omen for his Majesty.

"If I had the power to obtain the attention of his Majesty upon this occasion, Canning is amongst the last men upon the face of the earth whom I would have recommended, except as a man eminently qualified to pull down the whole fabric of the present destructive system. But, if the King had chosen a man still more unfit to be Minister; if he had chosen (I do not suppose it possible) the right honorable gentleman by whom Eve was seduced, by whom Job was persecuted, by whom our Savior, was tempted, and who is continually roaming up and down seeking whom he may devour,—I would have said, 'It is our duty; it is our interest also; and it is our bounden duty to uphold the King against any combination or combinations, that may attempt, that may have the audacity to attempt, to *thwart* his will and compel him to yield to theirs.' . . . It is as the ground work, of a great struggle between the King, and the Aristocracy, that we are to view this appointment of Mr. Canning; and I now address myself to you (the Parliamentary Reformers,) in order to induce you, whenever and wherever you may have the means, to support the King against this Aristocracy, who, as we have a hundred times over alledged in our petitions, have, in fact, long and long domineered over both King and people. If Canning be the cause of putting an end to this domination, or if it be put an end to merely by the use of his name, he will be entitled, or at least he may expect, from so good natured a people, forgiveness for all his manifold sins committed against us for the last thirty years; and that is, I think, saying as much for this act of his, as an excess of the generosity of human nature can possibly suggest."

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber having lately taken possession of that convenient and elegant building in the *Town of Concord*, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Williams, prepared to accommodate Travellers on the most reasonable terms. His Table will be furnished with the best the market can afford; his bar with the best liquors, his Stable attended by attentive and careful hostlers: and no exertions on his part shall be wanting to render the stay of those who may call upon him comfortable and pleasant.

CALEB P. ALEXANDER.

Concord, June 4, 1827. 8t73

NAILS for Sale.

THE subscriber, acting as Agent for Mr. Henry Fulenwider, proprietor of the *Lincoln Nail Manufactory*, offers to the public *NAILS* of all sizes and descriptions, by the keg or quantity, upon terms equally satisfactory as they can be brought from Charleston or any other city to this place. Those wishing to supply themselves, can do so by making application to the undersigned.

EDWARD CRESS, *Agent.*

Salisbury, Feb. 15th, 1827. 6m76

N. B. *Old Copper Stills*, and other Old Copper, bought by the subscriber. E. CRESS.

For Sale, or Rent,

MY *House and Lot* in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is a good Dwelling, and necessary out-buildings, on the lot, immediately adjoining the store. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the premises. If not sold, they will be Rented again. For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BROWN, *Salisbury.*

January 8, 1826. 44

For Sale, or Rent.

I WILL sell, or rent for a term of years, my *HOUSE* and *LOT* in the town of Lexington. It is a valuable stand for a Tavern and Store, situated a few doors south of the Court-House, on Main Street; the house being sufficiently large for the above business, with all necessary out-houses. To those who may feel disposed to engage in business of this kind, this presents as favorable an opportunity as any in this place. The premises can be seen on application to the subscriber, who resides thereon.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

April 19th, 1827. 3m73

Every man his own Miller.

THE subscriber having purchased the right for Moses Mordenhall's Perpendicular *Mills*, for Cabarrus county, and Wright Goodlow's for Mecklenburg county, now offers for sale these *Mills*, and the Single Rights, separately or by the number, on accommodating terms. Mr. *John E. Mahan* of Concord, is authorized to sell for the county of Cabarrus.

The plan of both these Mills may be seen in Concord and Charlotte, at Courts.

BENJAMIN F. ALEXANDER.

Mecklenburg county, May 9, 1827. 3mt74

6 1-4 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of Feb. last, a young man by the name of Gabriel Ensley, aged 15 years. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting. Six and a quarter cents will be given to any one who will return said lad, but no expenses paid, or thanks given.

[3t70 SOLOMON ENSLEY.

Davidson county, N. C. June 22, 1827.

Estate of Samuel M'Guire.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Samuel M'Guire, dec'd, notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN CLEMENT, *Adm'r.*

May 25, 1827. 9t72

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is *Willis John*, 5 feet 6½ inches high, black complexion, has a good countenance, lips rather thick, with a small burn on the forehead between the eyes, hardly discoverable, and says he belongs to John Reeves, of South-Carolina, from whom he ran away about three weeks since. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. F. SLATER, *Jailor.*

June 11, 1827. 67

Committed to the Jail

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is *DOCTOR*; he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, and says he belongs to James Young, of Tennessee, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away. CHARLES PHELPS, *Jailor.*

May 31st, 1827. 65

Taken Up and Committed,

ON the 9th and 11th instant, *Ben, Frank, and John*: Ben about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, black, says he belongs to John Gurdoin, of Wilkes county, Georgia; Frank, 25 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, says he belongs to Charles Smith, of Oglethorpe county, Georgia; John, 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, yellow complexion, says he belongs to Samuel Cherry, of Pendleton, South Carolina. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN McGUIRE, *Jailor.*

Morganton, N. C. June 15th, 1827. 63

[From the New-York American of June 15.]

THE ENGLISH MINISTRY.

We had barely time yesterday to give a rapid sketch of the proceedings in Parliament, upon its re-assembling, after the change of Ministry. In our columns this evening, will be found an abridged report of the debate, that will lay more clearly before our readers the state of feeling existing at the opening of the House. It is proper to add, however, that, upon a subsequent day, Mr. Peel seems to have departed from the tone of moderation with which he first spoke, and that some angry recriminations passed between Mr. Brougham, who rose to defend the administration, against the imputations of Mr. Dawson, and himself. Mr. Canning, also, is represented in the papers, as having answered to a question put by Mr. Dawson, whether arrangements were making to fill up the yet vacant offices, by the monosyllable "Yes," uttered with much fierceness of manner. In a subsequent part of the debate, however, Mr. C. appears to have recovered his equanimity, and to have poured out upon Mr. Dawson his unsparing powers of ridicule. An opposition, indeed, led by Mr. Dawson and Sir Thomas Lethbridge, can only afford materials for ridicule.

In the House of Peers the explanations were not of much force. Lord Eldon said he had long intended to retire (but could not, we suppose, make up his mind in his own case any more than in that of suitors in Equity) and had therefore seized the occasion of the formation of a new Administration to carry his purpose into effect—that he was not, however, influenced by any personal hostilities, and certainly intended no disrespect or disloyalty to the throne. The Duke of Wellington, too, made a speech, in the course of which he read the correspondence that had passed between him and Mr. Canning—which, though differing in phraseology, was much in substance like that published by this paper some time ago, though it was in fact spurious. The Duke's speech was full of egotism, though he did himself the justice to say, in allusion to some reports that the Premiership had been offered to him, that such was not the fact, and that, certainly, he was not fit for such a station. Both he and Lord Eldon strenuously maintained, that in the resignation of the old Cabinet, there had been no concert—and that each acted for himself, and without knowing what his colleagues would do. Lord Bexley confirmed this statement, and confined his few remarks thereto, without, in any manner, enlightening his noble friends as to his motives for taking back the office he had thrown up. The [illegible] speech about Mr. Canning, but probably without much effect, as he is a sort of crack-brained soldier, better known as Lord Stewart, and elder brother of the late Lord Castlereagh, whose personal quarrel with Mr. Canning he seems to have taken up. Upon the whole, so far, the strength of names and talent is largely on the side of Mr. Canning. How the new associates are to get along together, and what the measures for the satisfaction of the country that will be proposed, remains to be seen. We shall not be surprised at the dissolution of the Parliament—though this is the first session of a new House, in order to give to Mr. Canning, in the elections, the benefit of the popularity he certainly seems to enjoy with the mass of the nation.

The Bar of the House of Lords was filled with members of the House of Commons, and, as might have been anticipated, a great degree of excitement prevailed. The debate was commenced by Earl Grosvenor, who was for some time unable to obtain a hearing, from the noise and confusion among the auditory. He held two Catholic petitions in his hand and spoke of Irish affairs in a style of bantering and pleasantry. He remarked that Ireland would gain something by the change of ministry; although it would be impolitic to press the Catholic question now. Both parties, he thought, ought to pause; for if conversions were going on in Ireland, as rapidly as had been stated, they would soon settle the question altogether. "Capital would circulate so freely, and conversion follow conversion so speedily, that scarcely a single Catholic would be left in Ireland, before the termination of half a century."

Lord Ellenborough thought the noble Lord right in taking that opportunity of expressing his opinions upon the Catholic question, "as there was little chance of his ever enjoying an opportunity of giving them forth in a regular discussion of the question, while the government remained constituted as it then was." He alluded to the resignation of the former ministers as an act of choice, and one in which they had a right to act as they saw fit. Yet, they had in consequence of their resignations, been assailed in no very measured language: they had been accused of acting in concert, and of improperly and unconstitutionally attempting to dictate to their sovereign. He considered, therefore, that those noble and highly esteemed and distinguished Lords were bound, in maintenance of their hitherto unblemished character as individuals, and in maintenance, as members, of the honor of that house, to take that earliest period of coming forward with an explanation of the motives which had induced them to resign.

The way to explanation having been thus smoothed—Lord Eldon entered upon his statement of motives. He alluded to the "unmerciful" manner in which he had been attacked, and hoped that his long adherence to principles the opposite of those unconstitutional ones which had been attributed to him, would give him a right to seize this earliest opportunity that had been afforded him to defend himself. That he should have been supposed guilty of attempting to dictate to the King, after the course of principle he had followed, was a thing "that he could never hear stated without telling the individual who may dare to utter it that it is a base and *scandalous falsehood*." He did not know whether, as had been intimated by Earl Grosvenor, capital and conversion went together in religion—but he had lived long enough to see that capital in money and conversion in politics did sometimes go together. He had for many years esteemed it his duty to consider whether he ought not to resign; and he wished it particularly understood that in his resignation he had been actuated by no personal feeling towards any one. "With respect to the Catholic question, (said he) my opinion is, my Lords, that consideration of it should not be postponed. In peculiar view of this question, I may be perfectly right, or I may be perfectly wrong. I will argue rather upon the supposition that I am perfectly wrong—still I say, my Lords, that the decision of a question important should not be deferred. I have, certainly, hitherto been one of the most anxious to oppose the bringing forward of this question; but, I am now clearly of opinion that the time has come when it should and ought to be brought forward. [Hear, hear—and great laughter.] Could I, entaining such sentiments, and advocating such opinions as I invariably have through life—could I consistently keep office under the Prime Minister of the day, whose principles are so diametrically opposite to my own? I will not say but that the Right Hon. Gentleman will maintain his cherished opinions as zealously as I do mine. As far as private feelings were concerned, I could have wished to change my opinions on this subject. I have considered often, long and deeply, whether I ought not to change them, but I found it was impossible—(Hear, hear, from the opposite benches)—and therefore, although I could serve under a government with such a man as Lord Liverpool at its head, I must say, that, giving the present Premier all possible credit for sincerity in the principles he possesses, and speaking of that Right Hon. Gentleman with all due respect, I do not think I could remain in office were the question to be altered, and become this. Whether, if I had not previously entertained the slightest intention of resigning, I should not, under the circumstances, have then resigned? He was strong in the opinion, that if the Catholic claims were granted, the religious rights of the country would be at an end. He could not bring himself to believe that the Administration, constituted as it was, could be formed on the same basis as that of Lord Liverpool's. His whole life had been devoted, and it should be to his dying hour, to opposing the introduction of alterations which must produce ecclesiastical tyranny, which would soon, in its turn, produce civil tyranny." He concluded by expressing thanks to the Peers for the indulgence he had so long experienced from them, in doing which he was much affected.

The Duke of Wellington disavowed any intention of entering into any discussion further than to answer the question of Lord Ellenborough, and to explain the motives for his retirement from his Majesty's government. He declared that he had been most unjustly and calumniously treated; he had been charged with crimes of the grossest nature, by a press which he believed to be under the influence of the government. He had been accused of ingratitude towards his Majesty, and of aspiring to the situation of Prime Minister; and that, in consequence of his disappointment, he threw up the command of the army. These were absurd charges. Every one who knew him was aware that his being prime minister was out of the question; and, no man ever spoke to him to whom he did not express the same opinion. He declared he had no wish, nor thought, of being prime minister—he knew himself disqualified for that office; and knowing also his fitness for the one which he had the honour to fill, he must have been worse than mad, could he have formed the insane project of placing himself at the head of the government.

Earl Mansfield blamed the ex ministers for the step they had taken, as showing want of sagacity. He thought that had they been more unreserved to their adherents in the country, they would have been ably backed by those adherents, and by a large majority of the House of Lords, and would have been able to induce the King to form a mixed administration, in which protestant principles would have decidedly predominated. They had, he thought, acted honorably, but injudiciously. He spoke in high terms of Lord Eldon, to whom, he doubted not, "when party feelings had subsided, and calumny was at an end, posterity, a rigid censor, but impartial judge, would do tardy justice." On Mr. Peel he bestowed the most flattering eulogium, of whom he said that unfortunately for himself and the country—he had the fault of too much diffidence in his own talents, and too much diffidence in estimating the degree of consideration which he enjoyed in the country. In his disinterested mind there was the most perfect absence of all selfish feeling, nor was he less distinguished for the most unassuming modesty—a quality ere amongst minds so highly gifted as was that of the Right Hon. Gentleman. In speaking of Mr. Canning, he attributed his success to his sagacity, and perhaps his cunning, although he would not call on the Prime Minister to state how the changes had been made but they were certainly entitled to their guess as to who,

——in the porches of the royal ear did pour
The lepros distilment——.

When the late colleagues of the Right Hon. Gentleman had given in their resignations, many admired the rapidity with which he filled up the vacancies, from another and opposite party. The The Right Hon. Gentleman was fond of quotations and he should take the liberty of supplying him one from the *Anti Jacobin*, not altogether inapplicable to present circumstances; he meant that in which one party is supposed to say, on meeting another, "A sudden thought strikes me—Let us swear eternal friendship." Some might think so, but he thought it was no new friendship; since for some years he had perceived in all Canning's public acts, indications of friendship for his new formed associates.

Viscount Godrich followed, in support of the King in the course he had taken, as the only one which, under the circumstances, he could have safely adopted; and, lamenting the hasty and injudicious conduct of the seceders. Speaking of the assertion which had been made by the Duke of Wellington, in relation to the connexion between the press and the government, he said, "When it is added (as it has been added) that, in the attacks which are combined of, the press has been under the influence of the Government, I take leave, my Lords, in a manner the most distinct and unqualified, to deny the assertion. [Hear, hear.] I will go farther than this, and add, that, from what I know of the character of the public press, and the connection between it and the Government, I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion, that the press is an engine too powerful and too independent to be made use of in the way alluded to, even if the Government were disposed, which it is not, to make the attempt. [Hear, and a laugh, from the opposition Benches.] Noble Lords may laugh; but if they were again sitting on this side of the House—I say, if they were *here*, and had to settle the question of influence—how would *they* act?

Earl Barthurst assigned as one of the motives for his resignation, the resignation of individuals formerly his colleagues, in whose judgment he placed the most implicit reliance. He thought he should not have been justified in continuing to act after the secession of so many of his colleagues, as he had always thought an administration composed entirely of friends or opponents of the Catholic claims was not desirable.

The Earl of Westmoreland confined himself chiefly to showing that men had an undoubted right to retain or resign an office without being called to account for his determination. As to having attempted to overrule his sovereign, he denied it—but "was a man to assist in councils which he disapproved and in which he had no confidence? Were they to support a reformer or a democrat? No. He claimed the proudest right of a British subject, that of acting in accordance with his own sentiments on public matters; and he felt that by retiring from office, he had only fulfilled his duty."

Lord Melville declared that his resignation had arisen from causes quite different from those which had influenced his friends. The chief motive assigned by his Lordship was comprised in the closing passage of his speech, in which he thought their Lordships would feel that he had a right to know, before he joined an administration, of what material it was to be composed.

The Marquis of Lansdowne defended the coalition into which Mr. Canning had entered on forming his ministry; and particularly sustained the policy of the expedition to Portugal, which he declared had met the decided approval of the Duke of Wellington himself. He closed by stating that the Administration would meet from him a fair and candid support and co operation; but that he should not bring forward the Catholic question, unless under circumstances likely to insure its success.

Lord Ellenborough, after speaking at large on the subject in discussion, coincided with the Marquis of Lansdowne, so far as the Catholic question was concerned, while he professed uncompromising hostility to the government as now formed.

He expressed his surprise that the Marquis of Lansdowne could look on the government of which *such a minister* was the head, with confidence in its stability. He was convinced that the Catholic question was, in fact, abandoned.

The Marquis of Anglesea declared that he was, in respect to the principles with which he had taken office, unfettered and free as the air he was then breathing. He had simply obeyed the summons which he had received, to devote his best energies to the support of them.

The Earl of Winchester closed the debate by a remark which no one will be inclined to dispute—"that no period since the Revolution would, to the historian, present so remarkable an era as the present." He declared, also, the coalition which had been formed to be as preposterous as it was extraordinary.

Thus ended the explanations of the seceders.

GEOLOGY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Register, of the 29th ult. gives a condensed view of the observations of Professor Mitchell, on the Geology of the south-western counties of the state. The Professor not seeing that one part of the Upper Country demanded his attention more than another, determined to take the Pedee at the point where it enters S. Carolina, and examine the counties on each side of it as far as his time would permit. He has collected materials for a Geolgical Map of that part of the State, and for some remarks upon the characters imprssed upon the soil they form, by our different rock formations, which he reserves until he comes to review the Geology of the State.

The value of the gold found in some parts of the State, to the population of the counties in which it occurs, Professor Mitchell has never estimated very highly. He is of opinion that the precious metal collected is dearly earned, and the same zeal, to the cultivation of the soil, would create a quantity of produce of more value in the market, and better habits of industry and economy would be formed amongst the labourers. Occasionally, a valuable prize is found, but, as a body, the goldwashers are poorly paid. As, however, a good deal of labour and some capital is likely to be employed hereafter in the collection of Gold from the soil of the region in which it occurs, observations having for their object, the circumstances in which the Gold exists—the sources from which it is derived, and the places where it may be looked for with the best prospect of finding it, will not be neglected.

After an attentive examination of so much of this district as is comprised by the counties of Montgomery and Anson, and some observations in other counties, the following points do not appear to admit of any doubt:

1. That what has heretofore been called the great Slate formation, is in fact a Transition formation, *i. e.* a collection of strata formed out of the rounded fragments and ruins of other and older rocks, and that it should be so designated hereafter. There is a good deal of genuine slate in it, conglomerate rocks having a tendency to a schistose structure, are quite as abundant as the slate, at least in the Eastern part of the formation, and there are other conglomerate rocks which exhibit no tendency to a schistose structure. All these and some other rocks alternate with each other, and are associated together in every possible order. The specimens which are collected in our Cabinet, for the purpose of illustrating the geological character of this part of the State are pretty numerous.

2. No stratum of any kind, containing gold or any other substance, has ever been deposited over this formation. The waters of Noah's deluge undoubtedly stood over it but they deposited nothing. The formation remains as it was when originally consolidated or thrown up, except that the upper surfaces of the rocks that compose it have been decomposed and furnished a covering of soil. The proof of this is furnished by the fact, that the soil constantly varies with the subjacent rock. If there is a change in the composition of this rock, an alteration in the colour, fertility and other qualities of the soil is immediately observable. The gravel, also, down to its minutest particles, preserves the characters of the rocks over which it lies.

3. It follows that the gold collected from the soil of these counties, originally existed in the rocks occupying the place where the gold is now found. As the rocks have crumbled into soil, the gold has fallen out, and bears the same proportion of the soil in which it is mingled, that it did to the stony matter of the rock in which it lay imbedded.

Definition of a Drunkard.—A pious divine of the old school, says, "a drunkard is the annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the carterpillar of industry, the tunnel of wealth, the alehouse benefactor, the beggar's companion, the constable's trouble, the wo of his wife, the scoff of his neighbor, his own shame, the picture of a beast, and the monster of a man."

A Mr. Snorer was recently married to a Miss Sleep. A punster said, "what a flock of young dreams will be produced!"

A negro has been put in jail in Philadelphia for attempting to kidnap two white children.

THE TURKS and GREEKS.

The following extract of a letter, dated at Smyrna, March 25, is published in the London Morning Herald of the 15th May, and will be found to contain some interesting information from that quarter of the world.

'Some of the officers of the (British frigate) Cambrian have just arrived from Constantinople, where they had been staying for the last two months. Among them was Lieut. Wellesley, son of our Ambassador at Vienna. From him I had the following: Mr. Canning has not yet taken any steps in favor of the Greeks at the Porte. He told Wellesley he had instructions so to do, but that he and the Russian Ambassador could not agree on the terms that should be proposed to the Porte. In consquence of this, Mr. C. had not been able to lay before the Porte, the sentiments of the British Cabinet relative to the Greeks. It is well known to be the wish of England that Greece should be a free nation; but Mr. Canning intends to stipulate that she should pay a tribute to the Turks, choose their own Government, and the Porte is not to interfere in any way with the internal administration, but is to rest satisfied with the tribute.

The Turkish fleet were getting ready for sea. They consisted of 3 three deckers; eight or nine line of battle ships, and several frigates. The Sultan superintends every thing, and reviews the troops every day. They are much improved of late, and are chiefly instructed by renegade Frenchmen. One of the chief Turkish Generals is a renegade Frenchman. The capital was quiet, but people generally seemed to doubt that it would continue so. Different guards were day and night parading the town, and entering all the coffee houses. I suppose you have heard that the Commissioners who signed the treaty of Ackerman, were all assassinated on their return to Constantinople. This was the Sultan's order. The reason alleged is, that they were not authorized to go so far in their concessions as they did. The Sultan and the Grand Vizier nightly parade the streets in disguise, to see whether any disturbance is going on, and whether their orders are executed. Hardly a day passes without the shedding of human blood, from mere jealous suspicions.'

More Superstition.—It is said that the Physicians of Middlesex, Connecticut, have determined not to visit the sick on the Sabbath, unless on urgent cases. We would deprive every physician of his license, and the law should be so shaped, who offered such an impious apology for a dereliction of duty; and in case a man died from this wicked excuse, the physician should be punished. Can there be any thing more inhuman, uncharitable, and unchristian-like than such an apology? Does not he eat on the Sabbath? And would he let a fellow creature suffer, probably die, from such neglect? "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day;" but probably the Middlesex physicians doubt their capacity to do good on any day. Were they to make no charge for a visit to the sick on that day, they would come nearer the mark. *Noah.*

Swift Sailing.—The steam-boat Tecumseh, (says a Cincinnati, Ohio, paper) made the voyage from Louisville to New Orleans, and back again in 15 days, having remained at Orleans two days, which leaves 13 days for the actual running time. This is equal to 239 miles per day; as she came up in eight days two hours, she must have descended in four days 22 hours. It is probable that in the present state of the Steam Engine, this rapidity cannot be much increased, as all the space which can be spared for this purpose, is now on our large boats, filled up with boiler. What effect will be produced by the application of Mr. Perkins' principle, is yet to be tried.

Royal Foolery.—On the 11th of April last, the King of France performed the annual religious farce of washing the feet of twelve children, intended to represent the Apostles. The mummery was witnessed by the royal family, and the officers of the crown. Very appropriate employment for a Bourbon—we hope he may continue to form a proper estimate of his capacity, and never undertake an enterprise beyond his ability to accomplish, or which shall jeopard the safety of his subjects. *Noah.*

Potter, the ventriloquist and juggler, has been mulcted in the small sum of £400, for practising his craft of boiling eggs in his hat, making guineas of ha'pennies, and delivering lectures upon noses, in Providence, R. I. without the formality of a license from the Town Council.

A foot race was run in the neighborhood of Philadelphia on Wednesday last, 150 yards, for a purse of 150 dollars, between a Philadelphian named Runna, and a Virginian named Miller. The race was won in 14 seconds by the Virginian. Both parties had been long in training, and much interest was excited by the race. Thre was a multitude of spectators, and the Palladium states that bets to the amount of $30,000 were depending on the contest.

Salisbury:

JULY 10, 1827.

We are requested to announce Mr. *Jacob Holshouser* as a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of this state.

The Catawba (Charlotte) Journal of the 3d inst. announces Dr. *Samuel Henderson*, of that place, as a candidate for Congress from that district, in opposition to Maj. *Henry W. Conner*, the late member.

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit $10 Notes on the Bank of Newbern, are in circulation in this part of the state. They were put afloat here, it has been ascertained, by a man named Porter, who is (or has been) a pedlar. At Lexington, during the week of their last county court, he succeeded in putting off a considerable amount of these spurious bills; but their base character being detected, the villain decamped, after receiving back a number of the bills he had palmed upon the unwary people. In a few hours after, a number of persons went in pursuit of him; but, after they had broken down two horses, they were unable to overtake him,—and it is feared he will escape altogether. This is, we believe, the first instance known of the bills of the Newbern Bank having been counterfeited. The public will do well to be on their guard, when bills of this description are offered them. They are well executed, and calculated to deceive those who are not very good judges: the signatures are good imitations: the bills are made payable to S. Watkins, at the principal bank in Newbern; dated Jan. 2d, 1819, letter D.

William B. Rochester, the secretary of Legation to the South American Congress, arrived at New-Orleans on the 2d ult. from Vera Cruz. We do not learn his object for coming home so soon: he has staid long enough, however, to claim his *out-fit*, and *salary* for one year, making, together, *nine thousand dollars!*

Green Corn, from the field, was pulled, fit for use, at Warrenton, in this state, on the 20th ult. Corn was pulled and used in this town about that time.

The Weather.—There was a frost at Washington City on the night of the 22d June, ult.—And at Augusta, Georgia, on the 25th, it was so cold as to cause serious apprehensions of a frost. A very severe hail storm visited Abbeville district, S. C. about the same time.

There was a frost at Tarboro, in this state on Sunday, the 24th ult. It was, at that time, nearly cold enough for a frost here.

Mr. White: The Cotton on my plantation in the Jersey Settlement, was in bloom on the 1st day of this month; which, I believe, is the earliest in the county. The 20th of June, if I recollect right, is the earliest, in ordinary years, that any fields of cotton have been in bloom in this part of the country. Owing to cool, unseasonable weather, the crop is much more backward than common.

Provision crops will be abundant, if we should have some refreshing showers soon.

Yours, &c. A. J. KELLY.

Rowan county, July 3d, 1827.

Severe Punishment.—A man by the name of Purnell, was tried before the Court of Sessions in Philadelphia, on the 16th ult. for *kidnapping* and selling free negroes, and convicted. He was sentenced by the judge, (King) to pay a fine of 4000 dollars, and costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary *forty two years!* It will be a miracle if he outlives that period in prison.

Mineral Spring.—We have before mentioned, that Messrs. Boyd & McCulloch, in boring to obtain a supply of water for the use of their extensive Brewery in the city of Albany, (state of New York) after going down to the depth of 500 feet, struck a vein of *mineral water*, which immediately rose to the top, and continues constantly to discharge at the rate of a gallon a minute. The water has been analysed, and is found to be similar in its properties to the famed *Saratoga* water, and as strongly impregnated. This spring, being in the heart of the city of Albany, (containing a population of 20,000, and rapidly increasing in numbers) where every convenience and luxury is immediately at hand, and only a half day's ride from Saratoga, must soon prove a serious drawback upon the business of the latter. Indeed, the Albany papers say, that the spring in that city is already "*all the go*" for the fashionable and invalids. On the morning of the 26th May, more than *one thousand* persons visited it before breakfast; and drank, it is computed, upwards of 250 gallons. Messrs. Boyd & McCulloch will probably abandon their *Brewing* business, as the mineral water concern will doubtless prove much the most profitable of the two.

At a vote recently taken on the Presidential question, by the grand jury of Cortland county, New-York, the result was eleven for *Jackson*, and nine for *Adams*. As a set-off to this, a Kentucky paper says a vote was taken, lately, on board a steam-boat on her passage from New-Orleans to Louisville; and the result was that Adams received 99, and Jackson 96. *So the question is not settled yet!*

SALISBURY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The next annual meeting of the Salisbury Bible Society, will be held at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in August, (it being the 6th day of the month.) The members are all desired to attend, as a new President is to be elected, in room of the Rev. J. O. Freeman, removed to Raleigh;—and all the other officers are to be either re-elected, or others elected in their places: And other important business to be transacted.

THOS. L. COWAN, *Recor. Sec'y.*

July 5th, 1827. t73

A resolution was introduced into the legislature of New-Hampshire, on the 20th ult. pledging the support of that body, and of the people of that state as far as they can be influenced by their representatives, to the present administration of the general government; but a motion being made to postpone the resolution indefinitely, a long debate ensued, and the postponement was finally carried, by a vote of 137 to 70. This must be a *damper* to the zeal of a certain editor not a thousand miles from here.

At the late circuit court for Washington county, New-York, a Miss Thompson recovered $1000 damages of James Miller, for seducing and debauching her, while she was in his employ as a house-keeper. The damages were too light, for the profligate scoundrel. He ought to have been imprisoned, besides being mulcted in heavy damages.

Changing names.—There is a species of legislation in Massachusetts, which we believe is, with some solitary exceptions, peculiar to that state: Every session of the legislature an act is passed changing the names of from 25 to 50 persons—men and women, married and *unmarried*. Some of the changes appear reasonable enough; but others it is hard to find a *motive* for. Mr. "Winthrop *Thing*" may have had good cause for changing his name to "Winthrop *Varnum*;" yet he is but a *thing* still. Two men, it seems, have exchanged names;—"Be it enacted," &c. says the law this year, "that William Foote White shall take the name of Sylvanus White; and that Sylvanus White shall take the name of William Foote White." But what, no doubt, in the estimation of most of the disconsolate Abigails among us, is the best part of this law for *divorcing* people from their names, is the facility it affords THEM of *changing their names*, (a business, of all others during their lives, the most *anxiously* anticipated, and the most rapturously engaged in) without the interference in, or authority of, the Court of Hymen: For instance, in the last Massachusetts law of the kind, three unmarried ladies had their names changed, for no earthly reason, that we know of, but for the *novelty* of the thing: But this is enjoying the *name*, without the SUBSTANCE:—for

> Time rolls on, and 'no loving pledge is giv'n;'
> No darling hope, *no legacy from Heav'n.*

4th OF JULY.

Unanticipated events having conspired to prevent, in this place, the necessary arrangements for a systematic celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of independence, the citizens had, upon the spur of the moment, to adopt such methods of testifying their respect for the day, as best suited their diverse fancies.

A respectable company of gentlemen, from the town and the county, repaired to the Spring, at Maj. Sneed's country establishment, in the vicinity of the town; where they partook of a Barbecue, which had been hastily prepared for the occasion. After dinner, thirteen regular toasts and a number of volunteers, were drank to;—the whole enlivened and seasoned by wit, sentiment, and good cheer. The company broke up in perfect harmony, and all returned home before night, in as "good order and well conditioned" as usual on such occasions. We have been unable to procure a copy of the toasts.

In town, the officers of the 63d regiment having assembled for drill, and the company of Salisbury Light Infantry Blues for muster, an interesting martial display was witnessed, in the evolutions and firings of the two corps.—Both companies were dismissed at an early hour, and the members commingled with the other classes, in the civic festivities of the day. For the evening, the more juvenile part of our population had gotten up a Ball, furnished by Col. Yarbro', at the Mansion Hotel; at which, those

> "Sweet soothers of our tollings and distress,
> "Who calm the tumults of our troubled breasts,"

particpated, in turn, in those festivities which the promptings of patriotism had called forth in the elder part of the other sex during the day. From the flush of youth and health, and buoyant spirits, of one portion of the company,—and the gallantry and ardent temperament of the other, this occasion of "treading down the mazy dance," as might have been anticipated, was not misimproved by them.

Upon the whole, although no pompous preparations were announced for celebrating the day, by our citizens, yet we feel assured that as reputable a degree of patriotic feeling was elicited, as is consistent with the staid character of the American people.

At *Mocksville*, in this county, we understand, a very interesting celebration took place; the particulars of which, we hope to receive in time for publication in our next.

The State of Maine has fixed upon Augusta, as the seat of their Government, and the Governor and Council, on the 5th inst. fixed upon the site for the Public Buildings.

GEN. JACKSON AND MR. SOUTHARD.

An article in the National Intelligencer, insinuates that Gen. Jackson has challenged Mr. Southard—that this was written by Mr. Southard himself, or published with his approbation, cannot be doubted. The Intelligencer would not have ventured its publication without authority. We do not believe that Gen. Jackson has challenged Mr. Southard. If so, Mr. Southard has the correspondence, and can bring it out if he will. We believe the facts to be, that Mr. Southard at a wine party in Fredericksburgh, asserted that Gen. Jackson was not entitled to the credit of the victory at New Orleans—that Gen. Jackson, from real or *pretended* disability, had left the army, and was met, by a peremptory order to return from Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of War, to whose energetic arrangements the nation was chiefly indebted for the preservation of New-Orleans, and the defeat of the British Army. This charge of Mr. Southard was made known to Gen. Jackson by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, and the General considering it tantamount to a charge of desertion, opened a correspondence with Mr. Southard last winter upon the subject. A copy of that correspondence has been forwarded to the gentleman at Fredericksburgh. We have not read the correspondence, but understand that it reflects much credit upon Gen. Jackson, and discloses some facts in relation to the affair at New Orleans which have not, heretofore, been before the public.

U. S. Telegraph.

The Supreme Court commenced its summer term in this city on Monday the 18th inst. All the judges present. The following gentlemen have obtained license to practice law in the County Courts: Frederick A. Sawyer, Camden; Barzilai Graves, Caswell; Samuel S. Hinton, Wake; Joshua G. Wright, Guilford; James Cook, Rowan; Moses Swain, Guilford; Hiram Houston, Wayne; Robert Gilliam, Granville; John M. Gee, Halifax; Wm. H. Hodge, Edgecombe; George M'Intosh, Granville.

In the Superior Courts, James Norwood, Orange; Henry Giles, Rowan; William F. Strange, Fayetteville.

Raleigh Star.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of N. Carolina convened at Fayetteville, on Saturday, the 23d instant, and closed on the Monday following.

The following grand officers were elected for the ensuing year:

M. E. ESEK ARNOLD, Fayetteville, *G. H. P.*
ROBERT JOYNER, Tarboro' *D. G. H. P.*
JOHN ARMSTRONG, Fayetteville, *G. K.*
J. A. LILLINGTON, Wilmington, *G. S.*
E. B. FREEMAN, Halifax, *G. Treas'r.*
G. ANDERSON, Halifax, *G. Secretary.*
Rev. Comp. W. M. GREEN, Hillsboro' *G. C.*
Comp. J. W. COCHRAN, Fayetteville, *G. M.*

MORGANTON BIBLE SOCIETY.

Extract from the minutes of a board of managers of the Morganton Bible Society, April 27th, 1827: The board consisted of Col. John M. Greenlee, 1st Vice Pres.; Thos. Walton, Cor. Sec.; Sidney S. Erwin, Tres.; John Silliman, Rec. Sec.; John H. Stevilie, John McGuire, Martin Keebler, Mark Brittain, Wm. McEntire, Adolphus L. Erwin, Managers.

Constituted with prayer. The Pres. Col. Wm. W. Erwin, being absent by indisposition, Col. J. M. Greenlee, 1st Vice Pres. was called to the chair. Unanimity and a lively interest in the society, were the only feelings apparent in those present. In the close, it was unanimously resolved, that, as the anniversary will be on Saturday, 21st July, and as it will be the next stated meeting of this society, the Rev. *Reuben Coffey* be requested to preach a sermon on the occasion, at the church in this place; also, that Rev. Alexander Abernathy, be requested to attend, as his alternate. And should they both fail, the Rev. John Silliman perform this duty. And further, that Mr. P. White, the editor of the Western Carolinian, be requested to publish the above extract, in his paper, at least four weeks previous. 4t70

Managers, members, and others, are invited to attend. JOHN SILLIMAN, *Rec. Sec.*

The Markets.

Fayetteville, June 28.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7½ to 8½ Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee 15 a 18. COTTON, $ 50 to 9 00; Corn, 70 a 70; flour, 5 a 6; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 34 to 36; Sugar, 8 to 10; Salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 37½ a 40; Wheat new, $1 per bushel. *Observer.*

Cotton is selling this morning at from $8 50 to 9. *Journal, 27th ult.*

Charleston, June 30.—Cotton, upland, 8½ a 10; whiskey, 33 to 35; apple brandy, 35 a 36; beeswax, 27 a 28; bacon, 6½ to 7; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 40 a 45; Turks Island none; sugar, brown, 9½ to 10; Coffee, 13 to 16; molasses, 30 a 32; black pepper, 15 a 16; corn, 50 a 55; flour 5½ to 6.

Cotton.—In Uplands, the demand continues good and business to some extent has been done at a small improvement in prices. The stock (for sale) is low and estimated at about 2000 and not exceeding 2500 bales. Ordinary 8½; fair to good, 9 a 9½; prime 9½ a 10; fancy Brands would command more—principal sales at 9 a 9½ cents. *Gazette.*

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 4½ to 5 per cent. discount.

Georgia do. (except Darien) 1 to 1½ per cent. discount.

Exchange on England—10 a 11 per cent premium; on France, 5f. 25c. a 5f. 30c.

Camden, June 39.—Cotton, 7½ a 8½; corn, 62½ a 65; whiskey, 37 a 40; salt, 75 a 80; flour, 7 a 7 50; wheat, $1 25 to 1 50; peach brandy 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 7 to 9; beef 6 to 7. *Journal.*

Columbia, June 16.—Cotton, 6½ to 8½; bacon, 6½ to 7½; corn, 62½ to 70; flour, 7 to 8; Liverpool salt, 75 to 87½; whiskey, 45 50.

Bank Stock, at Auction.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 17th day of July, inst. (it being Tuesday of Lincoln County Court) precisely at half past 1 o'clock,

23 Shares Bank Stock,

Belonging to the estate of the late Henry Conner, Esq.....sold for the purpose of being divided among the heirs. It will be divided into lots, to suit purchasers. Terms of payment, &c. made known on the day of sale.

DAN'L. M. FORNEY, *Surv'g. Adm'r.*

July 2d. 1827. 2t71

Catawba Springs,
LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber takes much pleasure in informing his friends and the public, that he has repaired and fitted up the well known establishment, known as Catawba (Reed's) Springs; which is now open for the reception of company. As a resort for the invalid or the man of pleasure, few Watering Places afford greater inducements than these Springs: the medicinal virtues of these Waters have lately been tested by Professor Olmstead; their use highly recommended for all liver complaints—affections of the stomach, &c.

In the construction of his Buildings, the subscriber has paid great attention to the comfort and convenience of his visiters; his houses are large, his rooms neat and airy; which, together with his own unwearied attention, induce him to hope for a due degree of patronage. The following are the rates of fare, viz:

Boarding, per week	$6 00
Less than one week, per day	1 00
Children and Servants, half price	
Stabling, a Horse per week	3 00
Less than one week, per day	50

July 2d, 1827. CHAS. JUGNOT.

N. B. Having erected large and commodious stables, and laid in an abundant supply of grain, &c. his visiters may rely upon their horses being well fed and properly attended to. 3t72

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John C. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.—*Charlotte, June* 27, 1827.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system. 3t72

Valuable Property.

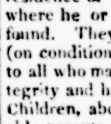
BEING determined upon removing to the western country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of *Land*, a good portion of which is first rate land in the county. On the premises there are a good country *dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables*, and all necessary *out-houses*. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, known as *Long's Mills*, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises;—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICHD. W. LONG

Rowan county, July 3d, 1827. 70tf

NEW
MEDICAL & DRUG STORE.
E. WILLEY & Co.



ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic*, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase. Country Physicians, Merchants, & other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application. 65

Salisbury, June 1st, 1827.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday, the 22d day of June, 1827, between Danville and Salisbury, a negro man by the name of *William*, 20 years of age, very black and very likely, about 6 feet high, good countenance, and very fine white teeth. I bought him from the Roanoke Company. He was raised near Halifax, N. C. and will try to get back to that place. I will give the above reward, and pay all other reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver him to Thomas and Samuel Rawlins, of Danville, or put him in jail, and send information to Rawlins, of Danville, who will pay the reward in my absence.

The Roanoke Sentinel will give this three insertions, and charge the subscriber.

CHARLES A. STOKES.

June 25th, 1827. 4t72

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1827.

Silas Andrews	Martha Hughes
Wm. N. Abingdon	Samuel Josey
James Adams	Thomas Johnston
Walker Anderson	John Johnston
Rev. John Ballew	Christian Kesler
Wm. Barber 2	George Kesler
John Blackwell	Jacob Klutts
Daniel Baringer	John S. Ketchell
Spencer Benson	Elizabeth C. Locke
William Black	Charles Locke
Elizabeth Ballur	Alexander Locke
Mary Baker	Seth Lethco
Charles Biles	John A. Marony
Jacob Bushere	Michael Mitchael
Henry Barger	Edward Macknair
Michael Brown	William V. M'Gahy
Elizabeth Bryen	Peter Moury
Elizabeth Blackwell	John McNeely
Major Carson	George D. Miller
John Camron	John McCulloch
Zacheriah Cheshier	Nancy Owen
Henry Clemmons, or	Jacob Overcash
Henry Ratts	William Price
Willie Coats 2	Louisa M. Pinkston
John Cannup 2	Lawrence Porter
Philip Correll	Michael Peler
John Coats	John Phifer
John C. Cabaness	Joshuay Parks
John Clemment	Hugh Pinkston
Jesse Cleveland	George Roseman
John Cline	George Rufty
William Chunn 2	Richard Robinson
James Charter	William K. Rose
Jonathan Deal	William P. Raynes 3
John R. Dunn	John Rudisel
Eleanor Dunn	William Rany
Thomas Davis	Nancy Rudders
Elizabeth Eddleman	John D. Smith 2
John Elliotte	Jonas Swisher
John Ford	Robert Smith
Hermon Fisher	William M. Smith
Frederick Ford	Asa S. Smith
Freeland Lodge 2	Leroy Smart 2
Henry Griffe	David Shulisbarger
William Gray	Richard Shaver
Charles Glover	Asa T. Smith
William Graham	Andrew Shuping
Martha Gardner	Lewis Smith
Richard Graham	Jacob Stoner
George Graham	Moses Steed
Christopher Graham	David Stewart
James Hughes	James Stafford
Isaac A. Hall	Allen Twitty
Henry Hill	William Thompson
Charles A. Hugenin	William Taylor
Henry Huie	Margret Thompson
Hannah Hill	Susanna Tarr
John Hill	J. L. Wilroy
Richard Harris	Moses Wood
Theodore Higley	Elizabeth Wamire
William R. Hughes 3	Joseph Welch.

3t72 SAMUEL REEVES, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING on hand in the Post-Office at Concord, N. Carolina, July 1st, 1827.

John Andrew	William Means
Andrew Bostian	Wm. McGraw
Henry B. Beaver	George Miller
John Barnhart	Archibald Morrison
Joseph Barnhart	Monroe McCurdy
John M. Black	Oliver McCurdy
John Basinger	Mary McRee
Abner Brooks	Wm. R. Pharr
Margaret Biard	Taply Parrish
David Bradshaw	Robert Pickens
Thomas Clark 2	Samuel Pickens
Andrew Cruse	Sherewad Roland
Leonard Cagle	David Reese
Wm. Creaton	Parmenio Rogers
Henry Cagle	Israel Rogers
Robert Davis	Moses Rodgers
Thomas Erwin	John B. Smith
Jacob Fisher	Drury Salloman
John Ford	Jacob Stirewalt 2
Henry Goodman	Daniel F. Wade
William G. Hudson	John C. White
M. Hunt	Joseph M. Welch
James Harris	Rev. George Whitty
Samuel Moore	Carolina White
David M'Clure	Doct. R. G. Weddington
Thomas Molly 2	Alfosa Work.
Susannah Means	

3t72 D. STORKE, *P. M.*

Greensborough Academy.

THE Trustees of this Academy have committed the charge of it to *Mr. John D. Clancy*. The exercises of the School will be resumed on the Monday before the 4th day of July. The advantages of this place for an Academy, are perhaps not surpassed by any other situation in the Western part of this State. The undisputed health and general morality of Greensborough, together with the unremitted exertions of the Teacher and Trustees in rearing the youthful mind and overlooking the morals of such as may be committed to their care, will, it is hoped, insure a liberal share of patronage to this Academy. It is expected that those who take boarders will maintain proper authority over the students while under their care.

The terms of tuition are the following, viz:

For beginners	$5 50
Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography,	7 50
The Languages,	10 50
If accompanied with any branch of Mathematics,	12 50

Board may be had in respectable families at from six to eight dollars per month.

The Exercises in the Female Academy, under the care of Miss Mendenhall, will be resumed on the same day. By order. 3t71

June 16, 1827. JOHN M. DICK, *Sec'y.*

New Lines of Stages.

THE subscriber, being the contractor for carrying the Mail from LINCOLNTON to ASHVILLE, (Buncombe county) &c. has commenced running a line of *Mail Stages* between those places, once a week; and is prepared to carry passengers in a comfortable style, and on moderate terms. A stage now runs weekly between Salisbury and Lincolnton; in a short time, one will start between Ashville (via the Warm Springs) and Newport, Tenn.; and the line from Columbia, S. C. to Lincolnton, will soon go into operaton; so that there will then be a direct stage communication from the south, east and north, through North Carolina, to Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Western Country generally.

SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, April 2d, 1827 57tf

Gold Mine.

WANTED to hire, a number of able hands to work at the *Gold Mine* on Beaver-Dam Creek, Montgomery county, formerly known as Chisholm's Mine, to which the Steam-Engine is attached. Liberal wages will be given, and the cash paid monthly.—*Feb.* 12, 1827. 50

The Latest FASHIONS.

RIBELIN & WATTS,

HAVE just received, from Philadelphia, the very latest *Spring Fashions* in vogue there and the other cities of the North, accompanied with drafts and portrait figures, representing gentlemen in full dress, and the most approved colours now worn;—which will enable them to suit the fancy of those gentlemen who wish fashionable garments made. They continue to execute all descriptions of plain work, at short notice, and on the lowest terms. They are grateful for the support already received in this place; and hope they will give such satisfaction as to insure a continuance of patronage.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

Look Here!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Concord, and the public at large, that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in said town, where he intends to have all kinds of work done in the line of his profession, in as good style of workmanship as at any other place in the United States. Having a strong force employed, he will be able to accommodate any person with garments on very short notice. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work at the following reduced prices, to wit:

Cloth Coats, from 5 to $6, owing to payment;
Pantaloons, from 1 to $1 25:
Summer Coats, from 2 to $2 50.

THOMAS A. HAGUE.

Concord, June 2d, 1827. 6t71

Silas Templeton, *Tailor,*

HAS just received the latest and most approved fashions from Philadelphia, accompanied with portrait figures, representing the different colors which are worn by the most fashionable gentlemen of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York. The drafts of the fashions now received, are, in regard to their neatness and elegance of taste, superior to any heretofore published. All gentlemen, therefore, wishing fashionable garments made, may rest assured that they can be as well suited as at any other place in this or the adjoining states. Having in his employ a considerable force, orders for every description of work from a distance, will be executed on the shortest notice; and no disappointment, either in the fit of the garments, or in the punctual execution of them, need be feared. Country cloth, and summer clothing, will be made up at more reasonable prices than he has heretofore charged.

He also here takes the liberty of returning his sincere thanks to the public, for the liberal encouragement he has hitherto received; and hopes that the style of his work, and the punctuality with which he will execute it, will insure a continuance of the generous patronage which has heretofore been extended to him.

Salisbury, April 23, 1827. 59

Look at This!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

at his old stand in the town of *Concord*, Cabarrus county. Being Agent for Mr. Ward, of Philadelphia, the subscriber receives the fashions regularly from that city, as often as there is any change in them; and he assures all who wish any description of *tailoring* done, that he will execute it in a style of workmanship and fitness equal to any thing in the United States; and he challenges a comparison of his work with any garment made in Philadelphia or New-York. He has also just received drafts, &c. for cutting *Ladies Dresses*, in the neatest and newest style. Ladies will be instructed how to make up the garments after they are cut: the plan is so easily understood, that a few minutes direction will be sufficient to enable any lady to proceed alone with the greatest ease.

The subscriber is also authorized to receive subscribers to Allen Ward's Patent Protractor system of Tailoring, and give instruction in the system: each subscriber will be entitled to receive the fashions from Philadelphia quarterly, accompanied with drafts, portrait figures, &c.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Concord, May 29, 1827. 6t70

GOLD AND SILVER

Patent Lever Watches,

JEWELRY, &c.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE have just received from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the above articles. Also, a good assortment of *Military Goods*. All of which can and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

They have a fresh supply of materials, and are well prepared to *Repair Watches*, &c. All orders shall meet with prompt attention.

Salisbury, May 14, 1827. 62

BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a *Book Bindery* in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court-House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with any description of *Binding*.

Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant, J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

GOLD WANTED.

HUNTINGTON & WYNNE wish to purchase a considerable quantity of *Gold*, for which they will give the highest price in cash, on delivery at their silver-smith's shop in Salisbury.

May 9, 1827. 62

Taken Up and Committed

TO jail in Salisbury, on the 9th inst. a negro fellow, who says his name is *Peter*, and that he belongs to John Reeves, of South Carolina, whom he left about three weeks since. Peter is 5 feet 8½ inches high, 20 years of age, rather slim, has a scar on the back of his left hand, and also a small one on the left shin, cut by an axe, is quite black, and has a tolerably pleasing countenance. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, *Jailor.*

June 11, 1827. 67

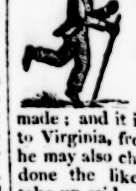
The JACK Gen. Wellington,

WILL stand the present season in Salisbury; and will be let to Mares at the very moderate price of *Five Dollars*,—no colt, no pay. Gen. Wellington is as sure a foal-getter as any Jack in the country; was raised in the eastern part of the state, is now 8 years old, in high health and vigor, gets uncommonly likely colts, and will be warranted to produce as fine Mules as any in this section of country. Inquire of the subscriber, in Salisbury.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

☞ The above Jack, and a very likely *Jenney*, both for sale, on very accommodating terms. Inquire as above. *April* 26, 1827. 60

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber, living in Fairfield district, S. Carolina, on the 4th inst. a *Negro Man* named *DICK*, 22 or 23 years old, very black complexion, rather pleasing countenance, down cast look, slow spoken, not tall but rather stout made; and it is probable he will make his way to Virginia, from whence he was brought; and he may also change his masters name, as he has done the like before. Any person who will take up said negro, and confine him in jail, and inform me by letter, directed to Mount Pleasant Post office, Fairfield district, S. C. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.—*June* 8, 1827. t71 JOHN KELLY.

Ran Away,

ON the 4th inst. my negro man *JERRY*: he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, black complexion, very stout built, between 25 and 30 years old, has a small scar on the right arm below the elbow, also a small one on the forehead; down look, is very fond of playing the fife, knows a little about boating; took with him several articles of clothing, mostly homespun: he was in Petersburg jail from the 29th of Sept. last, till about the 1st of Feb.; then owned by a Mr. Elijah Hyatt. All owners of boats, and an honest public, are cautioned against the rascal. JOHN STEWART.

Waxhaw, Lancaster, S. C. May 1827.
64-66-68-70-72-74-76

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the 2d inst. a *Negro fellow* by the name of *JOHN*, about 25 or 26 years old, dark complexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, straight and square made, has a scar above his left eye-brow, two of his upper teeth out, has long flat feet, stammers when angry or scared; he can read, and perhaps write some, and will attempt to pass for a free man, and change his and his owner's name; had on, when he went off a surtout coat of brown cloth, old fashioned, with yellow lining, a pair of striped pantaloons of cotton cassimere, a blue mix'd homespun coatee, a yellow and dark striped waistcoat, fashionably made, with a tear in it below one of the pocket welts, neatly darned, with other clothing not recollected: wore off a straw or old white fur hat. Any person taking up and confining said negro in any jail in the United States, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

GEORGE KLUTTS.

June 20th, 1827. 4t72

☞ The Fayetteville Journal, Camden Journal, and Cheraw Spectator, are each requested to insert the above advertisement *three* weeks, and send a paper containing the same, accompanied with the price of publication, to the advertiser, and the accounts shall be promptly paid.

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827; Lewis McHan *vs.* Cynthia McHan: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Cynthia McHan, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant, that she appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for Rutherford county, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.

3mt79 JAMES MORRIS, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Cabarrus county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April term, 1827: George C. Morton and others *vs.* Francis Bedford and others: Petition for partition: It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants, that unless they appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, and answer or plead to the petition, the prayer of the petitioners will be heard exparte, and judgment granted accordingly.

6t71 DANIEL COLEMAN, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina, Montgomery county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, April sessions, 1827: James M. Butler, *vs.* Lewis Kennedy; attachment, levied, &c. Ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court to held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy or plead, judgment will be entered up for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation made.

Test: J. B. MARTIN, *Clk.*

Price advt. $2 50, 6t70

State of North Carolina, Stokes county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April term, 1827: Eve Snow *vs.* William Snow; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the court, that two subpoenas were issued to the defendant and returned not found, and proclamation having been made according to act of assembly; it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot and Western Carolinian for three months, that unless the defendant appears and pleads at next term of this court, which will be held at Germanton on the 3d Monday in Sept. next, the petition will be heard exparte, and judgment entered accordingly.

3mt81 THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

POETRY.

[FROM THE PROVIDENCE PATRIOT.]

My horse stands ready on the way,
My heart as yet is free;
Now tell me, lady, shall I stay,
Or shall I go from thee?

Too often have I been beguiled
To trust a woman's smile;
It, likea jack-o'lanthorn wild,
Hath led me many a mile.

My foot is in the stirrup, dear!
My hand upon the mane;
Now answer quickly, while I'm here,
I shall not come again.

She blushed and faultered, "will you stay?"
'T was enough for me—
My horse no longer stopped the way,
My heart no more was free.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PULMEL.....Great Medical Discovery.

It was stated some time ago, that an important medical discovery had been made of an effectual preventative and remedy for the consumption; we are now able to add something on the subject.

This discovery consists in the production of a new compound substance, to which the name of Pulmel has been given, meaning *honey for the lungs*; and the effects of which, on the human system, are to prevent the formation of tubercles in the lungs, or to heal them when formed, as well as to remove gradually all the symptoms of consumptions and decline.

The Pulmel is susceptible of being combined into a variety of forms, such as Chocolate, Syrup, Electuary, Powders, and Pills, &c. The most efficient will be the Chocolate, which is sweet, grateful and pleasant to the taste; but as soon as the lungs are affected another additional form must then be used, by inhaling or breathing a perfume of Pulmel. No deleterious substance enters into it; none of the poisonous plants nor prussic acid hitherto used by many; but mere active vegetable substance; and unlike quack medicines, it cures the consumption only, and nothing else.

The discoverer of this new medical substance, is a gentleman of great medical and botanical knowledge, who has been led to it by many researches and experiments upon himself and others. He would be inclined to publish them at once, for the benefit of mankind, was it not that the public is so often ungrateful to benefactors. Even when a patent is taken, the specification may be obtained and secretly counterfeited. He is, therefore, inclined to delay for some years the publication of his chemical operations, particularly as he will probably be able to dispose of the manipulation to advantage.

Meantime, as he does not wish to be ranked with the uninformed dealers in secret remedies, he will soon publish a Medical Dissertation on the different kinds of Consumption, and their prophylactic cure by the Pulmel, which shall plainly evince his knowledge of the subject; while, through modesty, his name will not even be mentioned, trusting altogether to the tried efficiency of the Pulmel to deserve the attention of patients and physicians.

In Philadelphia alone, 700 individuals! died of pulmonary complaints in 1826, out of 4150 total deaths, or one in six! In 1827 about 800 will die of the same! and as many in 1828. Out of these, a large proportion could be saved every year by the Pulmel; that is sufficient to deserve a trial.

MEDICUS.

Borrowing.—We have frequently frowned when the following question has been put us by the newspaper-borrowing gentry: "Will you *lend* me your last paper? I only want to *read* it.' Now what in creaton do such folks think newspapers are printed for, except to *read*, and if they want them to read, why dont they *pay* for them, and thus remunerate the printer? A man might, with the same propriety, go to a baker and say, "Sir wont you lend me a loaf of bread—I only want to *eat* it." *Canal of Intel.*

Indian Eloquence.—The following specimen of elegiac pathos, was delived by an Indian over the contiguous graves of her husband and infant:—"The Father of life and light has taken from me the apple of my eye and core of my heart, and hid them in these two graves. I will moisten the one with my tears, and the other with the milk of my breast, till I meet them again in that country where the sun never sets!"

HEMP.

A correspondent of Niles' Register residing in Saratoga county, New York, has communicated to that paper the following information in relation to the culture of hemp in that county. In the spring of 1825 a few bushels of hemp seed were sown in that vicinity, for the purpose of obtaining seed, and the quantity raised therefrom was two hundred bushels. In 1826 the whole quantity was sown, and a crop of twelve hundred bushels of seed and twenty-five tons of hemp was obtained. The seed was sold generally at four dollars per bushel, and we observe the price of hemp quoted in New-York papers at $300 per ton. The writer says that it requires no more labour to cultivate it than a crop of wheat, and that it can now be dressed and made ready for market by a machine, without undergoing the process of rotting. One and a half acres of land bore last year a crop of hemp and seed which, after paying for the labor of dressing, gave a profit to the owner of $160. Would it not be worth while for our farmers to cultivate a few acres of land with this crop as an experiment? They can hardly make 160 dollars per acre in raising corn at three shillings and six pence a bushel.

USELESS DOGS.

A curious calculation for Farmers and their State Legislators.

There are 95 counties in the state of Virginia.
There are, on an average, 500 freeholders in each county.
There are probably 4 useless dogs on an average on each freehold.

Amounting, therefore, to	188,000 dogs.
The same provision necessary to support these useless dogs would support	188,000 hogs.
Each hog is worth on an average 5 dollars; and 188,000 will amount to	940,000 dolls.
Each useless dog will probably on an average kill one sheep a year; and 188,000 sheep, at 3 dolls. each, are	564,000 dolls.
	1,504,000 dolls.

1,504,000 is more than three times the amount of the whole revenue taxes of the state.

Our legislative gentlemen talk very much about economy in the use of public money. Are very cautious of supporting any academy or other useful public establishment, for fear of increasing the taxes. Now, if this calculation be correct, it will be in their power to save to the state more than three times the amount of all the state taxes every year. If we are not misinformed, the amount of the revenue in the gross, is 446,437 dollars, which multiplied by 3, is 1,339,311, which is 164,689 dollars less than the amount of expense in maintaining the useless dogs of the state. *Lynchburg Press.*

[FROM A SOUTHERN PAPER.]

CHEAP FODDER.

Having been informed of the advantage of using the tops of Indian corn, cut as rye straw, to be mixed with potatoes or meal, as a food for horses or cattle, I have been making the experiment during the present winter. I find that my cattle thrive better on this fodder, than on rye straw (*cut and used in the same manner.*) The corn stalk certainly contains a great quantity of farine substance, and must be highly nutritive. Being cut and scalded with a small quantity of bran, they afford an excellent mess for milch cows. In the common way of foddering cattle with tops, the blades are greedily eaten, but the stalks are wasted. By adopting the plan recommended, the whole affords a nutritive food.

Anecdote.—In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven?—"Vel den, (said he) ven we ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis is de pest road, and some say dat is de pest; but I don't tink it makes much tifference which road we take, for when we get dare, dey never ask us which way we come—and it is none of deir pusiness—*if our* WHEAT *be good.*

On a Drunken Husband.

I care not what flowers rise over the Elf,
Provided the drunkard will not rise himself."

EPIGRAM.

Wit is a feather, Pope has said,
And females never doubt it;
For those who've least within the head,
Display the most without it.

SIMILE.

Say, what's most like a brace of Lawyers?
Nothing so much as two stout Sawyers;
For whichsoever side they pull or thrust,
From several stocks, *down comes the dust.*

A RECEIPT TO MAKE VINEGAR.

To every ten gallons of pure water, add one gallon of molasses and one of rum, or brandy, mix them well together, and place the cask in a garret, or some warm dry place, and occasionally shake it: in a few months it will be fit for use.

P. S.—A pint of yeast may be added, which will forward its operation. *American Farmer.*

The Pulse.—A case was lately admitted into St. Thomas' Hospital, London, which points out the necessity of examining the pulse in both wrists. The patient (a man) had received a severe contusion on the left side of his abdomen. The surgeon finding the pulse of the left wrist so small and weak as scarcely to be distinguishable, supposed that an internal bleeding had taken place, and cordinals were in consequence freely exhibited to keep up the vital function. On the following day, the left pulse was in the same state, and observing symptoms indicative of increased action of the head, and fulness of the sanguiferous system, he examined the pulse in the right wrist, when he lost no time in abstracting blood. The left pulse was not affected by the loss of blood, and continued very feeble when he had nearly recovered.

Feather Beds.—The want of feathers is altogether artificial, arising from a disregard of the physical and moral well being of infants and children; and he who has the good fortune never to have been accustomed to a feather bed, will never in health need or desire one, nor in sickness, except in cases of great morbid irritation, or excessive sensibility, or some disease in which the pressure of a firm or elastic substance might occasion pain. But when a rational regard to the preservation of health shall pervade the community, feathers will no more be used without necessity, or medical advice, than ardent spirits will be swallowed without the same necessity or advice. The physician has frequent occasion to see persons who are heated, sweated, and enfeebled by sleeping on feathers, as if from a fit of sickness, enervated, dispirited, relaxed and miserable. *Medical Intelligencer.*

SPORTS of the CHASE.

The Baltimore pack of hounds (says the American Farmer) was, a short time since, thrown off at day-light beyond Potter's race course. They soon struck the warm trail of a moving fox, which proved to be an old red one. The morning was uncommonly fine, and the dogs went off in the finest style, running breast high and without a moment's check, until he reached the shore below Mr. Gorsuch's farm, where they run into him in *thirty minutes!* The cry did not cease for a moment, and every dog but one of eight couple was in at the death.

A most extraordinary run was made by a red fox last week in Montgomery county, before a pack of dogs of high repute. He is estimated to have run a distiance of not less than *eighty miles!*—and was not killed until late in the afternoon. This was trying to the mettle of the dogs; and it is reported that the two leading dogs throughout the chase belonged to worthy Friend Roger Brooke. As they ran with ambition, and performed with success in the line of service for which Providence obviously designed them, they deserve to have their *names* recorded, and to be more honoured, than the most successful butcher of the human species in unprincipled wars.

A lady approaching the vale of years, but still retaining personal attractions, while admiring herself in her glass at the completion of her toilet, exclaimed in triumph to her maid, "What would you give, child, to have my beauty?" "Almost as much as you would, madam," replied the piqued Abigail, "to possess my youth."

Dreams.—To dream and to remember your dream, is a forerunner that you were not awake, nor very sound asleep, when you dreamed.

To tell your dreams, prognosticates that you might be better employed.

For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentleman, foretells that she purchased her last hat to attract his attention.

To dream of happiness, shows that you will probably be disappointed when you awake.